

EDWARD VII CROWNED KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from First Page.)

Broad Sanctuary and thence to the north entrance of Westminster Abbey. The cheering continued long after the procession had entered the abbey. Shortly after the entrance was made the guns at Hyde Park and the tower boomed forth adding to the enthusiasm, and indicating that the ceremony was fast approaching its consummation.

PROCESSION TO ABBEY BEFORE THE CEREMONY

About Forty Americans in Historic Structure.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The carriages drove up and left their occupants at Westminster Abbey in the same order in which they left Buckingham Palace. From the outside the abbey itself was hardly recognizable. Great stands crowded with people obscured the west side, and at the north entrance a big vestibule or outbuilding had been erected. This was of lath and plaster, with odd little gables and turrets colored to look like its parent structure. The royal party entered this vestibule and it was here that the procession formed as it was to enter the abbey and march up the middle aisle to the altar. Three hundred of the King's untitled friends, including several American women, had seats in the vestibule to see this part of the show. The vestibule was handsomely hung with tapestries loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

There was about forty Americans in the abbey, including the United States embassy staff, newspaper men, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yerkes of Chicago, Justice Brown, of the United States Supreme Court; Bishop Kirtland, ex-Attorney General Griggs, E. L. Baylies, of Special Ambassadors Whitehall Reid's staff; Joseph Quincy, of Boston; General Wilson and his two daughters, J. P. Morgan, Miss Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr. J. P. Morgan was seated with the greatest distinction, being given a seat in the front row of the diplomatic gallery.

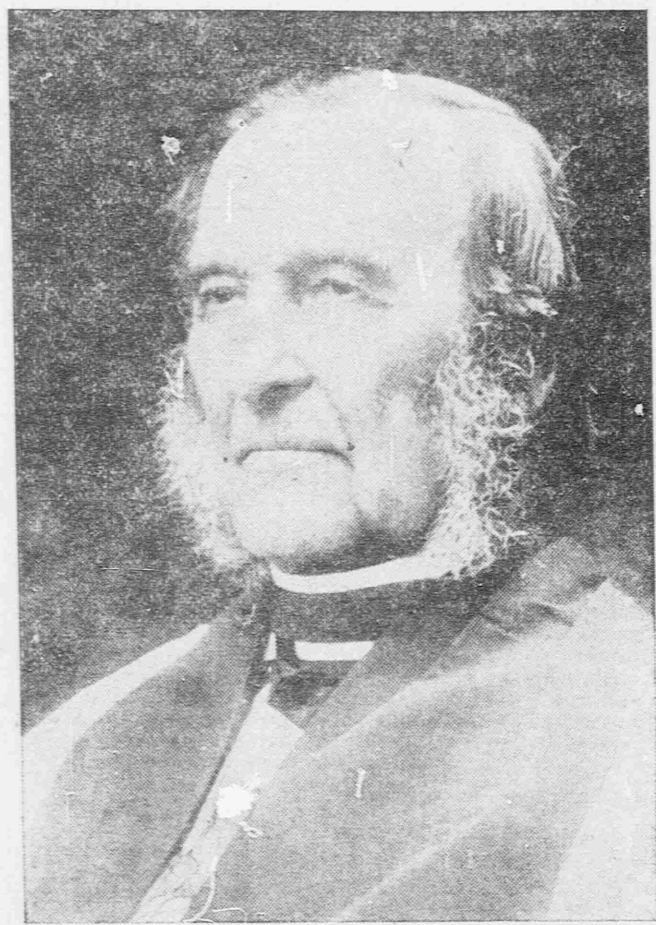
From our place up in the triforium over the altar, where the newspaper men were placed, we had a fine view of the procession as it came up the aisle. Cheers without had warned us of the arrival of royalty and a stir in the vestibule told that the second procession of the day was making ready. Finally about 11 o'clock it appeared.

The Clergy and Heralds.
First came a body of white-robed clergy, including the royal chaplains and the aged and patriarchal dean of Westminster, walking by himself after the others. So far it might have been an ordinary church procession and those already in the abbey strained forward to see who entered next.

The white robes were succeeded by all the colors of the rainbow as the heralds, surrounded by pursuivants and knight, swept into the abbey. The heralds carried long brazen trumpets from which were suspended fringed banners, complete with royal bearings in the embroideries. Their sleeves were full and slashed, showing bright silk beneath. They ranged themselves in line, lifted their trumpets into the air, and blew a blast that shook the old abbey windows. Sousa's trombone chorus was nothing to it. Peal after peal they blew advancing into the churches. All in the abbey who had been seated at once stood up.

The Standard of Ireland.

After the heralds and the knights came the standard of Ireland, a rich banner showing the harp, carried by the Hon. O'Conor Don, whose ancestors have been banner carriers for several hundred years. By him walked Henry Strydom Wedderburn bearing the lion of Scotland. Behind them with the leopard banner of England walked F. S. Dymoke, whose ancestors were King's champions. Formerly after the King had been crowned they appeared before him in full armor and casting a glove on the ground invited all who disputed the King's accession to come on an fight. Nobody ever accepted the invitation. Dymoke was anxious to hurl defiance in the traditional manner, but Edward



The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, Who Crowned the King.

wouldn't have it, and compromised with him by letting him carry a flag. After Dymoke walked the Duke of Wellington, carrying the four-part banner of the United Kingdom. The duke had a boy in his arms and was walking behind to carry his coronet. The duke, as all other peers, wore a long crimson robe with an ermine fur cape. All wore knee breeches and silk stockings, and those who were entitled to such a decoration wore a conspicuous ushaker on the left leg below the knee.

Keeper of Crown Jewels.

Next came the vice chamberlain of the household and behind him the keeper of the crown jewels carrying two ruby rings and a little sword on a cushion. Then four knights of the Garter, who later were to hold a canopy over the King. Each had a page to carry his coronet. After them were the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the president of the council, and the lord privy seal. The last was Mr. Balfour, whose ceremonial duties, usually of almost farcical inconsequence, today gave him a better place than he would have received as prime minister and virtual ruler of the Empire.

Following the premier walked, big, red faced Lord Ashbourne, looking imposing as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was attended by a page bearer and a page, the former being a survival of the good old days when people had more money than they could carry. With him was the Archbishop of York in Episcopal robes. Next to him was Earl Halsbury, short, fat, and good-natured looking, who is lord high chancellor. He also had a page bearer. After him was the Archbishop of Canterbury attended by two gentlemen.

Groups of Nobles.

Next came a group of nobles, among whom were the Earl of Gosford, the Duke of Roxburgh and Lord Harris, carrying regalia belonging to the Queen. One had an ivory rod with a dove on top of it, another a sceptre with a cross and third, the Queen's crown. They were attended by sergeants-at-arms, presumably to protect the regalia. Then after a brief interval came the Queen walking slowly, her great train stretching for yards down the aisle. On either side of her walked a bishop and a peer, each with a sword. The young nobles, six young nobles, following the Queen were four titled ladies in waiting.

four maids of honor and four women of the bedchamber.

Noblemen bearing the King's regalia followed. Earl Carrington held St. Edward's staff, the young Duke of Argyll the sceptre and cross and the Earl of London and Lord Grey de Ruthyn each carried a golden spur. Bearing solemnly aloft these little spoked trinkets they looked somewhat ridiculous. Then three in a row walked Lord Roberts, Lord Wolsley and the Duke of Grafton. The two generals carried big pointed swords which looked ready for business, while the Duke carried a blunt little sword without any point. The first two were war swords while the third was the curiana or sword of mercy.

The Crown Carriers.

Behind the sword bearers walked four kings of arms. They represent the King's personal defenders and are entitled to wear crowns and carry sceptres in imitation of their royal master. Today they carried their crowns in their hands until the King put his on, when they put theirs on also. A fifth king of arms in scarlet satin also wore the Order of the Garter. Looking a little out of place in this gorgeous company walked the lord mayor of London carrying a mace.

In a group of themselves came the high constable of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn; the high constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll, and the Earls of Shrewsbury and Crawford as high stewards of Ireland and Scotland.

As a sort of advance guard immediately before the King came the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Marshal, who stage managed the whole show, with two pages, and carrying a baton; the Marquis of Londonderry, carrying a big state sword; the Duke of Somerset with the King's orb; three bishops of Ely, London and Winchester, carried the patina, Bible and chalice.

Then an interval and the King, the central figure of the pageant, entered. He wore a crimson robe with an enormous train, the collar of the Order of the Garter, and on his head was a crimson cap in place of a crown.

Entrance of the King.

A bishop supported the King on either side and six noblemen bore his train. There followed a group of other nobles, among them the Duke of Buccleuch, general of the Archer Guard of Scotland, who is supposed to defend the King with a bow and arrow. Bringing up the rear were officers of the household, among them Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, and officers of the household troops in full uniform. Last of all, twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

THE CROWNING A MOST BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

Scene Rarely Equaled in History of Pageants.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The abbey itself, the theater of the pageant, remained exactly as it was June 26, when the King would have been crowned but for the dramatic postponement. It was much changed from the abbey remembered by tourists, but, after all, its essential features remained. While most of the tombs and monuments, usually so conspicuous a feature, were hidden by tiers of seats, the essential architectural features of the interior remained the same. The soft lights from the rose windows added to the richness of the heavy draperies. On either side of the nave from the entrance were sloping tiers of seats for specially invited guests. In the choir stalls, ordinarily occupied by white-robed singers, sat the ambassadors from foreign countries. The special missions which would have been a feature of the earlier ceremony were absent. For the whole length of the nave and choir, galleries had been erected between the arches. Filled with richly dressed people, they created a decorative effect of great beauty. The stalls and galleries were hung with velvet cloth in dull soft colors of blue and gold.

Jewels of Fabulous Value.
In the very center of the church was a dais for the King and Queen. Upon it was a very large throne chair for the King and a smaller one for the Queen. To the right and left on either side of the dais were the peers and peeresses. The peers occupied the north transept in a wide ascending tier of seats. They were all in crimson robes with ermine capes and hunched in the opposite transept were the peeresses in a similar tier of seats. They were all dressed in low-cut gowns of richest fabrics and displayed jewels of sparkling beauty and fabulous value. Both peers and peeresses held their coronets in their hands. A number of the less important titled people were absent, giving those who remained ample room, certainly more than the sixteen inches of space originally allotted. In galleries on either side over the heads of the peers and peeresses were members of the House of Commons and their wives.

Here was most of the real ability of the country, but, not being decorative, its possessors were put so far away as to be nearly invisible. The Commons galleries were rather thinly filled. No Irish members except Unionists appeared, and many English members were away in the country.

Famous Stone of Scone.

Behind the dais was the altar place, the floor of which, like that of the dais, was covered with blue Worcester carpet. The altar itself was covered with rich ecclesiastical hangings, and behind the altar were crimson velvet curtains, beyond whose folds was the chapel of King Henry VII. Placed in front of the altar was a heavy oak chair, beneath the seat of which was the famous stone of Scone. This stone according to an old legend, is the one on which Jacob laid his head when he dreamed the vision of the golden stairs. At any rate, the Scottish kings and later the English kings have been crowned upon it for a thousand years, and today England's seventh Edward was to take his seat over it at the formal beginning of his reign. At its left was a smaller chair for the crowning of the Queen.

Though today not visible to the eye, the historic associations of the abbey were ever present to the imagination and gave to some of the quaint features of the ceremony a reason and reality they could not otherwise have possessed. Just behind the altar was the tomb of Edward the Confessor, at the left was an ancient painting of Richard I. in the passageway either side lay the bodies of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, and others who had reigned during bygone centuries.

The Ceremony Begins.

The last words of the anthem were being sung, when the King and Queen, after kneeling for a moment in silent prayer, took seats which had been provided for them below their thrones. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his episcopal robes, preceded by the Garter king-at-arms and accompanied by the lord great chamberlain, the lord chancellor, the lord high constable, and the earl marshal, stepped to the King's side and, in a clear voice, said to the King: "Sir, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?"

Immediately everybody in the Abbey shouted "God save King Edward, God save the King," repeating this many times until the voices merged into a general shout of acclamation. As it died down the heralds lifted their trumpets and blared a salute. It was more decorous than a nomination by acclamation in an American national convention, but in many ways the same spirit. After the shouting the Archbishop recited the Lord's Prayer and read the first part of the communion service.

The Oath and Anointing.

To save the King fatigue parts of the service which were on the program for June 26 were omitted. Next came the taking of the oath. The Archbishop standing before the King said: "Sir, in Your Majesty willing to take the oath?" The King answered, "I am willing." The Archbishop then asked if he solemnly swore and promised to govern the people of Great Britain and Ireland and dominions belonging thereto according to the statutes of Parliament and its laws and customs, to cause law and justice in mercy to be executed, to do the utmost to maintain the laws of God, the profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law, and to preserve the settlement of the Church of England, its doctrine, worship and discipline and reserve to the clergy their rights and privileges. To all of which the King answered, "All this I promise to do."

With Hand on Bible.

Then to bind the oath the King stood from his chair and being escorted to the altar and placing his hand upon a great copy of the Bible held out to him by the Archbishop, he said solemnly: "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God."

The King then kissed the Bible and signed the oath as the choir sang "Veni Creator Spiritus." Then the Archbishop signed God to bless and sanctify "His chosen servant, King Edward."

Again the organ pealed and the choir burst into the anthem.

"Zadoc the Priest and Nathan the Prophet Anointed Solomon King." During the singing of the anthem the King was divested of his crimson robe and his red cap, and took his seat in old King Edward's coronation chair.

Anointed With Holy Oils.

Four knights of the garter then came forward and held over his head a rich canopy of cloth and gold. When this was in place the dean of Westminster went to the altar and took from it a dish of oil, the dish shaped like a loving cup, with two handles and called an ampulla. With it he took a spoon which he presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop, dipping the spoon in the oil, poured some of it on the King's head, saying: "Be thy head anointed with holy oils, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed."

Again filling the spoon, the Archbishop, with some difficulty, found a hole which had been cut in the King's shirt for the purpose and poured it through upon his breast, saying: "Be thy breast anointed with holy oil." After this oil was put in the palms of the King's hands and the anointing was complete. Edward was now king by divine right and the grace of God.

Then the canopy was removed and the King was robed in pure cloth of gold, heavily embroidered. It was a beautiful thing, but very heavy, as much as a strong man could support, and it was

only allowed to remain on the King's shoulder a few moments.

Minor ceremonies, presenting the King with spurs, a sword, a ring, scepter, and orb, were then performed. The King was enjoined to be "so merciful that you be not too remiss, so execute justice that you forget not mercy, punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go."

Placed Crown on King's Head.

The ceremony had been long, but never tedious, and we now approached its culmination. The Archbishop, standing before the altar, took the crown in his hands and prayed God to crown the King with all princely virtues. The King, who had knelt during this prayer, seated himself again in the chair and the Archbishop, attended by other Bishops and the dean, advanced to where the King sat, and the Archbishop very slowly placed the crown on the King's head. There was absolute silence and then the moment the crown touched the King's brow everyone shouted loudly and well together, "God save the King." The heralds blew their trumpets and outside guns fired a salute. At the same moment the peers and the kings-at-arms put on their own coronets.

The tumult of shouts lasted some moments. When it had subsided the Archbishop prayed and the choir sang the following strain: "Be Subsid and Play the Man: Keep the Commandments of the Lord thy God and Walk in His Ways."

Then when the King had been presented with a Bible and blessed by the Archbishop, the choir spiritedly sang the "Te Deum," while the King returned to the chair on the dais near the throne.

Enthroning and Homage.

By this time the King was showing signs of fatigue and was holding his lips tightly together. In spite of omissions the service demanded a good deal of moving about. Now the Archbishop and Bishops and various peers in their robes escorted him to the throne on the dais and lifted him into it. They then arrayed themselves on either side of the Archbishop read an exhortation. Next came the picturesque ceremony of doing homage. Formerly every Bishop and noble did individual homage, but that was before George III. doubtless the peerage and Queen Victoria doubtless it was today. The King's hand was held out for the homage of the nobles. The Archbishop kissed the King on the right cheek.

Princes Repeat Oath.

After the Archbishop the Prince of Wales advanced in the same manner and knelt before the King. As he did so the other princes of royal blood knelt and repeated after Prince of Wales this quaint Saxon oath: "I do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God."

Then the Prince and the other princes afterward advanced and kissed the King's cheek.

Then the peers by dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons made the same oath, and the head of each order advancing touched the King's crown with his hand, in token to support the royal power, and kissed the King's cheek. While homage was being presented the choir sang an anthem, after which the trumpets sounded, drums beat, and everybody shouted in chorus: "God save King Edward Long live King Edward. May the King live forever."

They shouted it heartily and the sick King on his throne smiled in recognition of their earnestness.

Crowning the Queen.

The Archbishop of York then crowned the Queen in much the same manner as the King had been crowned, but with a less elaborate ritual. As the crown was placed on her head all the peeresses put on their coronets.

Then came an interesting incident. In passing to her throne, which she took without further ceremony, the Queen bowed low before the King, in token of homage.

When this part of the ceremony was ended the King and Queen delivered their scepters to the noblemen who had previously borne them and went to the steps of the altar and, kneeling there, took off their crowns. The King then offered bread and wine to be used in the communion service, and also as gifts in an altar cloth and an ingot of pure gold of a pound weight, which were received by the Bishops and placed on the altar. The Queen also presented an altar cloth and a smaller piece of gold, which were also accepted and placed on the altar.

Back to Buckingham Palace.

After prayers and thanksgivings the ceremony ended. The King and Queen were escorted through a door on the south side of the altar into King Henry's chapel, where they were divested of their coronation robes and arrayed in robes of purple velvet. The great nobles then escorted them to their carriages and the procession returned to Buckingham Palace. It was made up in the same order in which it came. Once in their carriages the King and Queen put on their crowns and held scepters in their right hands. The King carried an orb in his left hand, while in her left the Queen held an ivory rod.

On the way back the procession took the longer route through Whitehall, Piccadilly, and Constitution Hill. It was the only occasion upon which the general public could see the King and Queen wearing their crowns, and they watched them with enormous interest and great enthusiasm.

The King and Queen reached Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock and in response to frantic cheering by the crowds outside, stepped out on the balcony and bowed their thanks. Their majesties wore their coronation robes and crowns.

CHASTENED FEELING ATTENDS CORONATION

Records a Period of Suspense and Sorrow.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The "Times" editorially dwells upon the changed feelings and the nation's attitude toward the coronation ceremony arising from the postponement and the sympathy of the people during the King's illness. It says that if the coronation had been celebrated in June it would have been accompanied by a sentiment akin to that attending the pageant of Victoria's diamond jubilee, a sentiment full of national joy and lofty imperial pride. There is now a chastened mood.

In any event the coronation of Edward VII will stand forth in history, not only because of the rare splendid pageant, rich in the symbolism of more than a thousand years, but still more because it will record and consecrate a period of trial, disappointment, and suspense, now happily terminated, but nevertheless unprecedented in the long story of the British people and its Kings.

CROWNING OF KING CLOSES THE MARKET

New York Brokers Given a Full Holiday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Stock Exchange in accordance with a recent vote of the governors, is closed today because of King Edward's coronation.

The London Exchange, always a big factor in the New York market, was, of course, shut down today. As the session here would have been a short one anyway, the governors took advantage of the closing of the English exchange to give the brokers here a full holiday.

King Bears Up Well.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—It is officially announced that the King has borne the coronation ceremony very well. He is not suffering any fatigue.

No Coronation Service at Trinity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—On account of the absence abroad of Sir Percy Sanderson, British consul to New York, there were no coronation services today at Trinity Church or at St. Paul's. Services appropriate to the coronation had been planned before the date of the crowning of the King was changed. The British consul was then in town and his subsequent departure changed the plans.

SENSATION PROMISED IN WILBUR CLARK CASE

Stated That the Missing Boy Will Be Restored to Parents

Was Not Spirited Away With Hope of Ransom, But for Another Reason.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Startling developments are expected within a few days in connection with the disappearance of the boy, Wilbur Clark, who has been missing from Beverly for some weeks past. The State police have information which indicates that he is alive and that it will not be long before they restore him to his parents.

Cape Town Celebrates Coronation.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 9.—The coronation of King Edward was celebrated here with great pomp. The town is en fete with flags and bunting fluttering in the breeze in every direction.

Will Report for Examination.

Capt. John C. McArthur, Twenty-Eighth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, president of the army retiring board, appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for examination for retirement.

YOUNG WIFE SENDS BULLET INTO BREAST

(Continued from First Page.)

ing, came rushing into the house. Crossing policeman Dyson also came. The young woman was still conscious, and upon seeing her mother, said in a faint voice: "Mother, why did I do it?" She then sobbed piteously.

Upon ascertaining the condition of affairs, Policeman Dyson hurriedly sent in a call for the Emergency Hospital ambulance, but as that vehicle was out upon a call the police ambulance was summoned. The young woman, still in a comatose condition, was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. Just as she was being borne from the house, she recognized her brother, who came rushing from the room, and when asked by him as he held her in his arms why she had done it, she replied, "I don't want to live. I want to die."

Disappearance of the Pistol.

Lieutenant Moore, of the Sixth precinct, arrived at the house a few minutes after the young woman had been taken to the hospital, and at once ordered a policeman to stand guard and prevent any of the furniture in the room from being moved until Deputy Coroner Glazebrook should arrive. Some little mystery surrounded the location of the pistol, but after considerable difficulty Precinct Detective O'Dea succeeded in recovering it and carried it to the Sixth precinct police station.

No one seems able to account for the disappearance of the pistol from the young woman's side. The weapon was an exceedingly rusty affair and supposed to be the property of Mr. Littleford.

The attempt at self-destruction created considerable excitement in the vicinity, and hundreds of citizens lined the sidewalk discussing the affair.

NEW HAVEN STRIKERS SQUARELY DIVIDED

Offer to Reinstate Men Not Satisfactory.

Carmen, Citizens, and Company Unable to Get Together on a Basis of Settlement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—The mass meeting of the striking trolley men to act on the agreement signed yesterday by the company accepting their original terms, began at 9 o'clock this morning in Aurora Hall. There was a superabundance of talk and indications were that no action would be reached before noon. The meeting found the strikers squarely divided. One part insisted that the men refuse to go to work until the street car company signed an agreement that the road formally recognizes the union and will abide by the rules, becoming a distinct union road.

This contingent is headed by Organizer O'Neill. He insists that he will fling his whole weight against any movement by the strikers to return to work unless the strikers are presented by the company with an agreement acknowledging the union.

The other party in the strikers' camp

Boy Cured of Colic After Physician's Treatment Had Failed.

My boy, when four years old, was taken with colic and cramps in his stomach. I sent for the doctor and he injected morphine, but the child kept getting worse. I then gave him half a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and in half an hour he was sleeping and soon recovered. L. L. Wilkins, Shell Lake, Wis. My child is now kept for the Shell Lake Lumber Co. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, 922 F Street, and all druggists.

DAN CUPID TOO SWIFT FOR OBJECTING BROTHER

Latter Reaches Seashore to Find Widowed Sister a Bride.

The announcement made in The Washington Times this morning of the marriage at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday of Mrs. Isabelle Butler and E. G. Glover, both of this city, occasioned great surprise here. Mrs. Butler is the widow of the late W. H. Butler and has resided at the Maury apartment house at Eleventh and G Streets northwest, while

Mr. Glover is a salesman for M. J. Falvey, monument maker at Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-first Street northwest.

The couple were introduced only about two weeks ago at a dancing party at the house of a mutual friend and attachment immediately sprang up between them. Mrs. Butler's brother objected to the attentions paid by Mr. Glover and the latter was informed that he must desert. Mrs. Butler did not share this view of the matter, however, but kept up a correspondence with him through notes sent by her four-year-old daughter.

Several days ago Mrs. Butler went to Atlantic City, and about the same time Mr. Glover secured leave of absence and also went there.

Mrs. Butler's brother became aware of the affair and also learned that a marriage was to occur yesterday morning. He hastened away but arrived at the Raleigh Hotel in Atlantic City forty-seven minutes after the ceremony had been performed. He was invited to the wedding breakfast. It is understood his only objection to Mr. Glover was that he was not a man of larger wealth.

Business Stopped at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.—Everybody here today abandoned all else to celebrate the coronation of King Edward. Business was suspended and festivities were everywhere the thing of the hour. One of the incidents of the day was a ceremonial review at the garrison this morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All veterans of the Cuban-Philippine-China campaigns, residents of Washington, D. C., interested in organizing a local camp of Spanish-American war veterans, send name, address, etc., to BOX 302, this office. Veterans not otherwise affiliated preferred.

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